

ZENTRUM FÜR ARCHÄOLOGIE UND KULTURGESCHICHTE DES
SCHWARZMEERRAUMES

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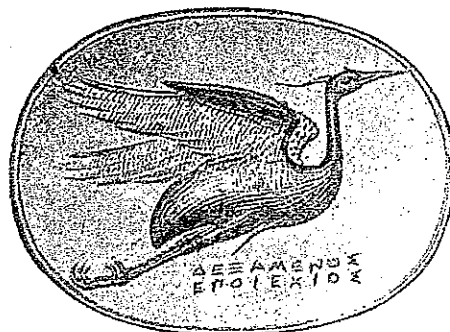
FESTSCHRIFT FÜR
ANDREAS E. FURTWÄNGLER

SCHRIFTEN DES ZENTRUMS FÜR ARCHÄOLOGIE UND
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FESTSCHRIFT FÜR ANDREAS E. FURTWÄNGLER

Band II



SCHRIFTEN DES ZENTRUMS FÜR ARCHÄOLOGIE UND
KULTURGESCHICHTE DES SCHWARZMEERRAUMES

Herausgegeben von

FRANÇOIS BERTEMES und ANDREAS FURTWÄNGLER

ZURÜCK ZUM GEGENSTAND

FESTSCHRIFT FÜR ANDREAS E. FURTWÄNGLER

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Beier & Beran
Langenweißbach 2009

Titelbild: <http://www.beazley.ox.ac.uk/gems/styles/classical/dexamenos.htm>

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Bibliographische Information der Deutschen Nationalbibliothek
Die Deutsche Nationalbibliothek verzeichnet diese Publikation
in der Deutschen Nationalbibliographie; detaillierte bibliographische
Daten sind im Internet über <http://dnb.ddb.de> abrufbar.

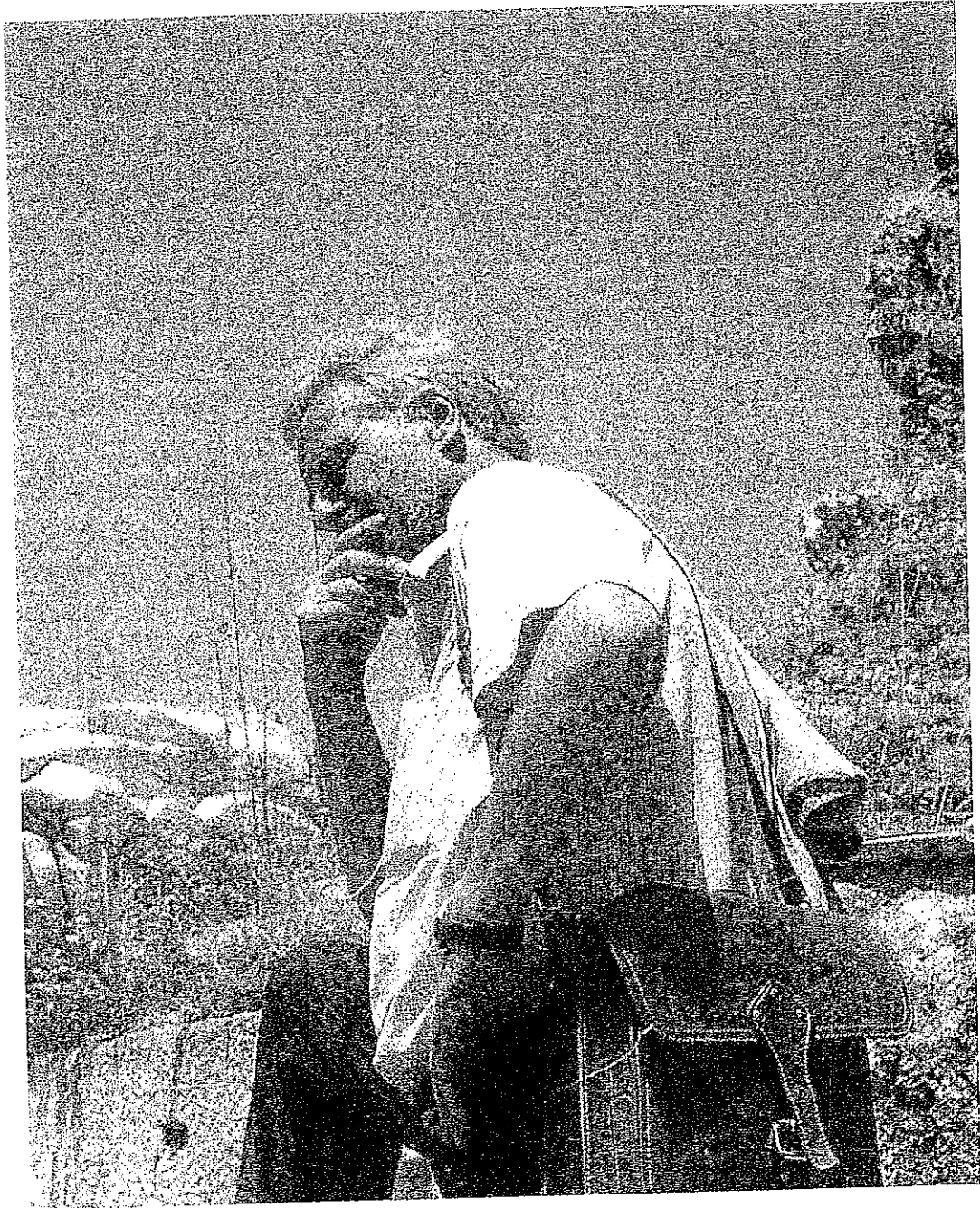
Gedruckt mit Unterstützung von Kollegen, Freunden und Schülern.

Verlag: Beier & Beran. Archäologische Fachliteratur
Thomas-Müntzer-Str. 103, D 08134 Langenweißbach
Tel. 037603 / 3688, Fax 037603 / 3690
Internet: www.beier-beran.de, E-Mail: verlag@beier-beran.de
Redaktion: Anja Slawisch, Gundula Mehnert, Andreas Mehnert, Henryk Löhr
Layout: Andreas Mehnert (Text), Ralph Einicke (Tafeln)
Druck: Verlag
Herstellung: Buchbinderei Reinhardt
Weidenweg 17, D 06120 Halle/Saale

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ISBN 978-3-941171-16-9

Gedruckt auf alterungsbeständigem Papier.
Hergestellt in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland / printed in Germany.



Andreas E. Furtwängler
zum
65. Geburtstag

von Kollegen, Freunden und Schülern

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Border Forts of Klazomenai: Cinderesi Fortification

by Elif Koparal

The recognition of territorial borders is directly linked with the claim on the peripheral land and it was crucial for *poleis* particularly during the formation phase. For this reason defending the borders was a fundamental issue of the *polis* as an institution. The military strongholds placed on strategic locations on the borders and coasts within a defensive network for guarding the integrity of the *chora* was not a rare phenomenon in antiquity. Aristotle in *Politics* (7.1327a) suggests that borders should be contoured by mountains and that each part of the *chora* must be in visual contact with all other parts. The visibility he is speaking of is only possible through the use of high hilltops – preferably crowned by a fort – situated on the fringes of the borders and coasts. In this context the Spartan forts in Messenia and border forts of Attica are known as earliest examples and dated to 5th and 4th centuries B.C. Phyle, Gyphro-kastro, Rhamnous, Sounion outline the borders of Attica, while Hysiai, Mycenae, Katingri, Kasarma and Asine were the components of a similar defensive network around Argolid¹. Another similar example of such a defensive network is geographically closer to Klazomenai. The fortresses spread around the Smyrna plain guarded the borders of Smyrna. The elevated hills around the plain might have been fortified as early as the Archaic period and the remnants of this defensive system remained to the present day in three clusters: First the towers and forts on Yamanlar mountain; the forts on the road to inland; and a single fort on the road to the south².

This paper includes brief information about the border forts of Klazomenai, but in particular the introduction of a fort located on the northwestern fringe of the Klazomenian border at Gülbağçe.

The terms *border*, *frontier* or *boundary* are defined precisely in the context of political geography. In general *boundary* is a terminus that marks the distinction between spaces of different kinds. It might be a conceptual marker determined by political negotiations between adjoining states³ or as for many cases created by nature herself⁴. In most cases the territory around a *polis* was a geographical unit defined by rivers, coastlines, hilltops, mountain ranges or valleys. This was owed mostly due to the lack of technology to intrude the environment. Mountains were not perceived as a simple physical height, but rather a natural marker outside the inhabited area. In the ancient texts the term *oros* is used to identify the distinguishing topographical feature that fragmented the geography and formed a frontier. In the ancient Greek context *oros* is mostly a mountain or a hilltop. Prominent physical heights on the borders have not solely served for the defensive aims but also as sources of raw material, location for hunting, pasturage. Over claims that the erection of fortresses and the presence of a defense system required organized troops and structures to support at least garrisons⁵. On the basis of textual evidence he offers a terminus for the use of light armed troops and the emergence of defensive net-

1 F. E. Winter, *Greek Fortifications* (London 1971) 42.
2 A. Akarca, *Şehir ve Savunması*, TTK 1972, 121.

3 M. L. Stein, *Guarding the Frontier: Ottoman Border Forts and Garrisons in Europe*, Tauris Academic Studies (London 2007) 14.

4 I. E. M. Edlund, *The Gods and the Place: The location and the function of sanctuaries in the countryside of Etruria and Magna Graecia 700–400 BC* (Stockholm 1987) 37.

5 J. Ober, *Fortresses of Attica: Defense of the Athenian Land Frontier 404–322 BC* (Leiden 1985) 75.

works around poleis. He quotes Xenophon (mem. 3, 5, 25–27) for a dialogue between Sokrates and Perikles the younger on the subject of mountains used for defense. Since the date of the book is 371–62 B.C., the second quarter of 4th century B.C. is offered as a terminus for the emergence of a regular system of defense⁶. The archaeological evidence is mostly supporting this too. The cases of Boiotia, East Phokis and Opountian Lokris show that there was a development in defensive networks from the second quarter of the 4th century B.C.⁷. So it is commonly accepted that fortified strongholds emerged earliest in 5th century B.C. and showed a rapid development in the mid 4th century B.C. However this does not disprove the earlier use of such forts or at least the use of hilltops for guarding the borders. Kale Tepe not far from Klazomenai and Limantepe, located on the road to Erythrai stands as a good example for the use of hilltops situated on the strategic points for defensive aims and controlling the traffic. Kale Tepe is defined as a small fort of ca. 40 diameters and dated to Early Bronze Age I/II⁸. The later use of the fort is not mentioned. Use of perishable material or the renovation of structures due to the developing defensive technologies may be retaining us to prove the early phases of those in the archaeological context. Even the excavation of such sites may not be informative about the using phases of these forts since the soil depth is very shallow due to the rocky formations and a stratigraphy is hardly formed. To sum up even if it seems likely that the use of border forts were common during the 5th century B.C. and developed through the 4th century B.C. in the archaeological context, the fact may be different for many cases. Since the borders of the *chora* were formed during the emergence of the *polis*, it makes sense that such strategic topographical features were used efficiently and forts and watchtowers were placed on those.

The later uses of same spots, the deep foundations laid in Roman and Byzantine periods, might be preventing the visibility of earlier layers.

Military installations include different types of structures with different functions such as watchtowers, refuges, and signaling stations⁹. The ancient Greek terminology for the elements of defensive network refers to different types of strongholds. *Stratopedon* means a camp, *phourion* corresponds with fort and *phourra* a garrison. *Pyr-gos* is a single tower in the countryside and *charax* is simply a palisade¹⁰. *Stratopedon* were occupied by an army on campaign whether they were fortified or not. On the other hand *phourria* were permanent strongholds and mostly accompanied with a *phourra*. Those forts might have remained same from Archaic to Hellenistic period. Prior to that they might have been simply equipped as *charax* and probably relied mostly on the natural topography of the site, such as steep slopes and rocky cliffs¹¹.

The borders of Klazomenai were also defined as early as the beginning of Archaic period and guarded by forts. The systematical archaeological surveys conducted within the territory of Klazomenai since 2006 exposed the presence of a defensive network around Klazomenian territory (pl. 1, 1)¹². The positioning of those forts perfectly collides with the assumed borders, which is defined on the basis of other type evidence.

The components of defensive network around the Klazomenian territory are border forts as well as a fortified settlement and a refuge. Yarentepe (pl. 1, 1 no. 4) is a fortified settlement located on the southern tip of Klazomenian territory facing Teos across Sığacık cove. It is a long narrow hill covering an area of 4 ha and enclosed with a robust city wall. Yarentepe was previously studied by N. Tuna¹³. The surface findings prove the human occupation of the hill from Middle Bronze Age to the Roman period. It is assumed to be

6 Ibid, 77 f.

7 J. M. Fossey, The Development of Some Defensive Networks in Eastern Central Greece during the Classical Period, in: J. M. S. Fossey - S. van de Maele (eds.), *Fortificationes antiquae*. Including the papers of a Conference held at Ottawa University, October 1988 (Amsterdam 1992) 109–132.

8 R. Tuncel, IRERP Survey Program: New Prehistoric Settlements in the İzmir Region", in H. Erkanal et al. (eds.), *The Aegean in the Neolithic, Chalcolithic and the Early Bronze Age*, The Proceedings of the International Symposium held at Urla-İzmir, Oct. 13–19 1997, Ankara University Research Center for Maritime Archaeology (Ankara 2008), 584.

9 A. W. McNicoll, *Hellenistic Fortifications: From the Aegean to the Euphrates* (Oxford 1997) 208.

10 A. W. Lawrence, *Greek Aims in Fortification: A Historical and Functional Analysis* (Oxford 1979) 159.

11 Winter, op. cit. (n. 1), 55.

12 Y. Ersoy - E. Koparal, Klazomenai Khorası ve Teos Sur İçeri Yerleşim Yüzey Araştırması 2006 Yılı Çalışmaları, 25. AST, Ankara 2007, Cilt 3, 47–70.

13 N. Tuna, İzmir İli arkeolojik Yüzey Araştırmaları 1988, 7. AST, Ankara 1989, 279–294.

Daphnous, which served as a refuge for some Klazomenians who had revolted against Attic Delos League after the Sicily defeat in 413 B.C. (Xen. *hell.* 1, 1–10).

Yemişliboğaz (pl. 1, 1 no. 3) gives the impression of a fortified settlement from the aerial photographs, but likely to be a refuge of 2 ha surrounded by a simple wall of heaped stones. It looks over the southern coast which might have been under the hegemony of Teos.

The border forts are Dubatepe, Hacigebeş, Sivricetepe and Cinderesi. Dubatepe (pl. 1, 1 no. 6) is a steep, but low hilltop likely to have controlled the sea traffic on the northern direction. The remnants of an enclosed wall 10 by 8.50 m assumed to belong to a fortification system on the hilltop. The thickness of the wall reaches to 1.50 m on the north facing the sea while 60 cm on the sides.

Hacigebeş (pl. 1, 1 no. 2) was situated on the road extending from Erythrai to Klazomenai. It is looking over a silting plain that might have been a cove in the antiquity. It is a small fortification ca. 2 ha accompanied with a necropolis with tombs dated to Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age.

Sivricetepe (pl. 1, 1 no. 5) is located on the border with Smyrna and it is situated on the end of a mountain range that defines the Klazomenian border with Teos and Smyrna. It is looking over the wide plain between Smyrna and Klazomenai. The hill is crowned with a medieval fortress, but the surface findings reveal that the hill supposed to serve as a fort from the Prehistoric period to Byzantine era.

Finally the Cinderesi fortification (pl. 1, 1 no. 1), which is the subject of this work, is located at the northwestern tip of Klazomenian territory. It is named as Gülbahçe-Cinderesi fortification due to its location. It is situated on a hilltop formed of volcanic rock. The eastern face of the fort is looking over Gülbahçe cove and on that side a gentle slope from the highest point of the hill continues into the sea. Part of the polygonal wall surrounding this face of the hill is preserved at a certain height and length (pl. 1, 2). The gentle slope continuing towards the coast was terraced and perhaps some type of shelters and structures were placed on those terraces as it may be followed from the poorly preserved remains of foundations. The other face of the hill is extremely steep and rocky, and such topography did not require a wall. The summit of the hill is covering an area of 50 m in diameter and enclosed by the polygonal

wall attached to the rocky cliffs (pl. 2, 1). The cavities of various sizes hewn into bedrock in this area imply the presence of various installations. Some of those cavities are perhaps likely to have belonged to metal production. The other cavities served as beds for stone blocks, stairs and post holes (pl. 2, 3).

Even though polygonal wall is a typical masonry, it is not possible to offer a certain date for its construction unless excavating (pl. 3, 1). However the surface findings indicate the long time range for the use of the fort. The surface finds include sherds of handmade Prehistoric ware as well as diagnostic finds of Archaic, Classical, Roman and Byzantine periods (pl. 3, 2–6). Here only five of those diagnostic finds are presented: Rim and neck fragment of a South Ionian amphora (height: 3.8 cm, diameter: 18.0 cm) dated to 5th century B.C. (pl. 3, 2), Rim and neck fragment of a Klazomenian amphora (height: 2.5 cm, diameter: 10.0 cm) dated to 4th century B.C. (pl. 3, 6), Rim of "C" type Roman bowl (height: 2.8 cm, diameter: 26.0 cm) dated to Late Roman period (pl. 3, 3), Rim, neck and stamped handle fragment of an amphora (height: 6.0 cm, diameter: 10.4 cm) probably dated to late 6th century B.C. (pl. 3, 5), Rim and neck fragment of an amphora (height: 2.5 cm, diameter: 9.6 cm) dated to 6th–5th centuries B.C. and named as ÜYB type referred to its undetermined production center (pl. 3, 6).

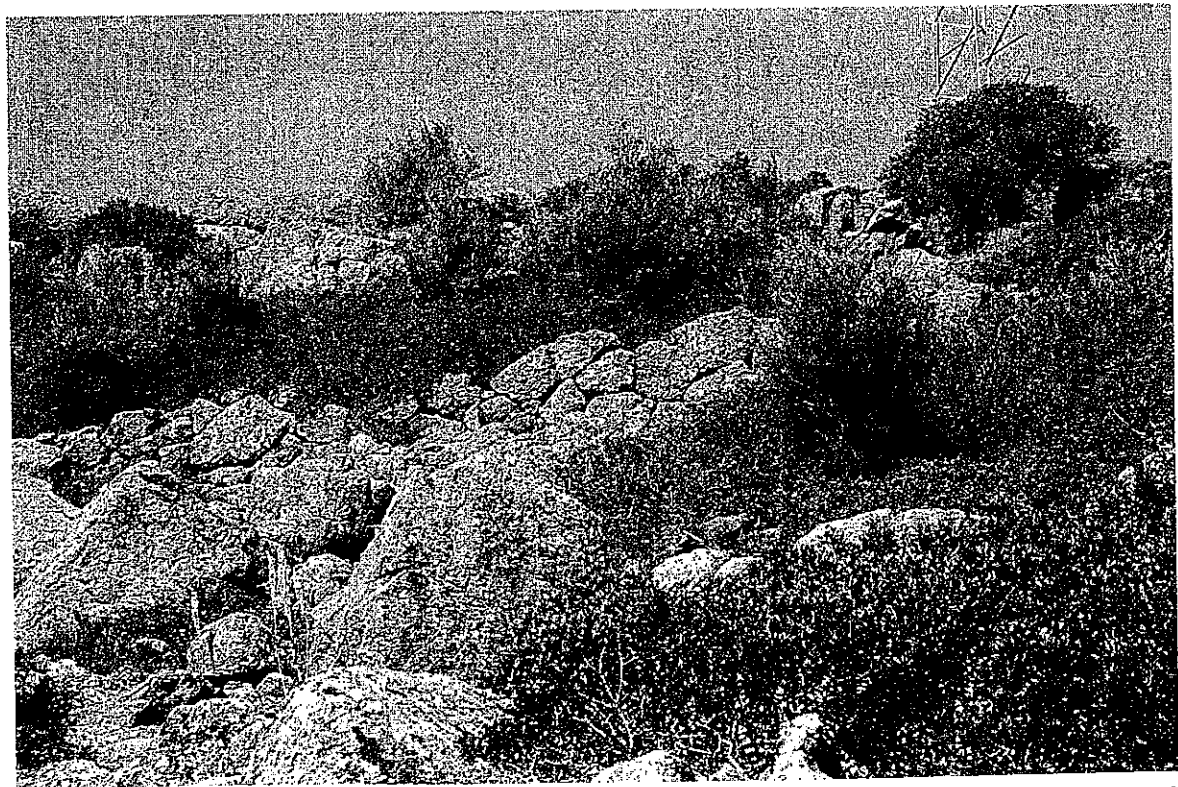
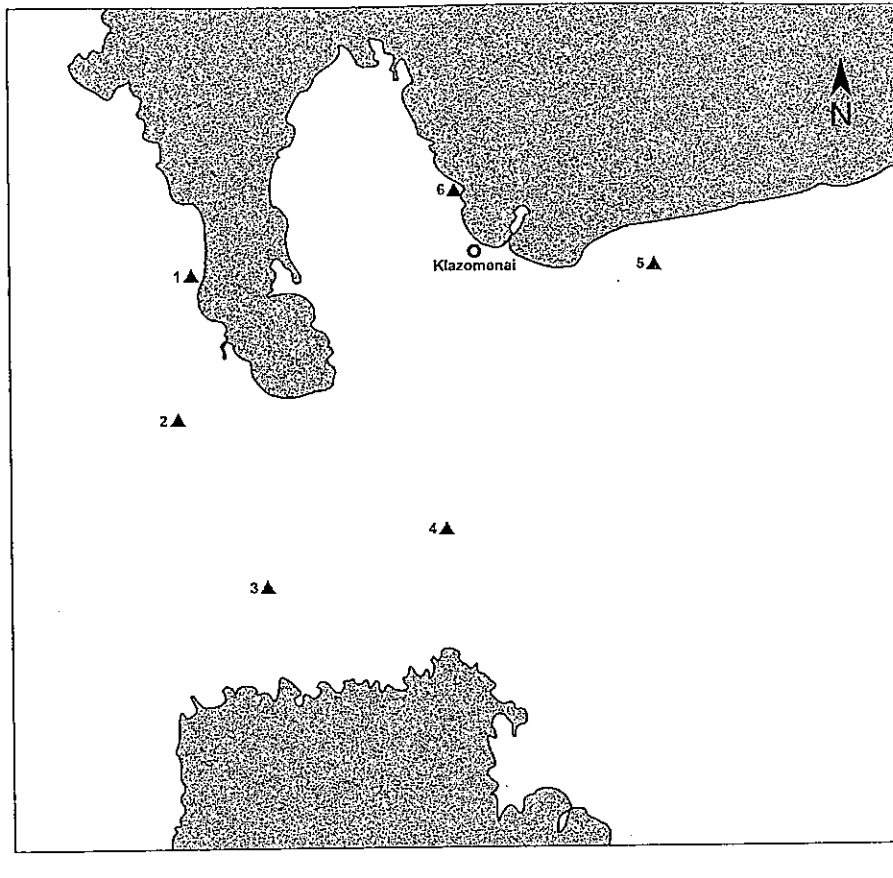
The Cinderesi fort is accompanied with a settlement of 2 ha. On the basis of surface finds the settlement and the fort were both occupied during the same time range. The number of surface finds at the settlement is low in number, so it is sensible to suggest that Cinderesi was a *phourion*, a permanent fort and it was accompanied by a *phoura*, a garrison. Due to its strategic location on the passage opening to the territory of Erythrai, Cinderesi fortification has been used as a border fort from Prehistoric times to Byzantine era. The defensive network guarding the borders of Klazomenai is likely to be formed during the early Archaic period and Cinderesi fort became part of it.

Illustration Credits

Pl. 1, 1: Klazomenai Archaeological Survey Project (KLASP), map E. Terzi – *pl. 1, 2:* KLASP, photo E. Koparal – *pl. 2, 1:* KLASP, map Ç. Mimarlık – *pl. 2, 2, 3:* KLASP, photo A. Çinici – *pl. 3, 1:* KLASP, drawing E. Koparal – *pl. 3, 2-6:* KLASP, drawings P. Ulusoy and C. Canbek.

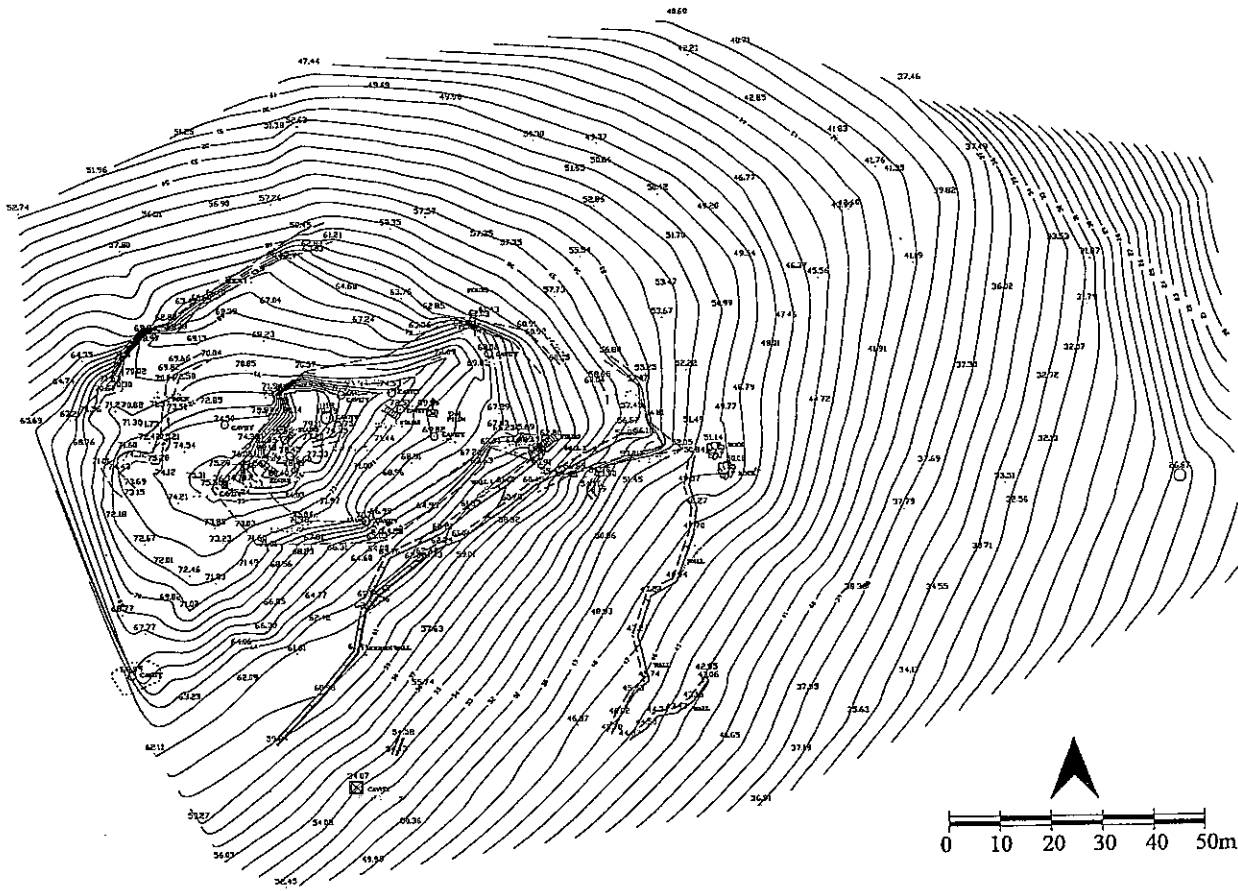
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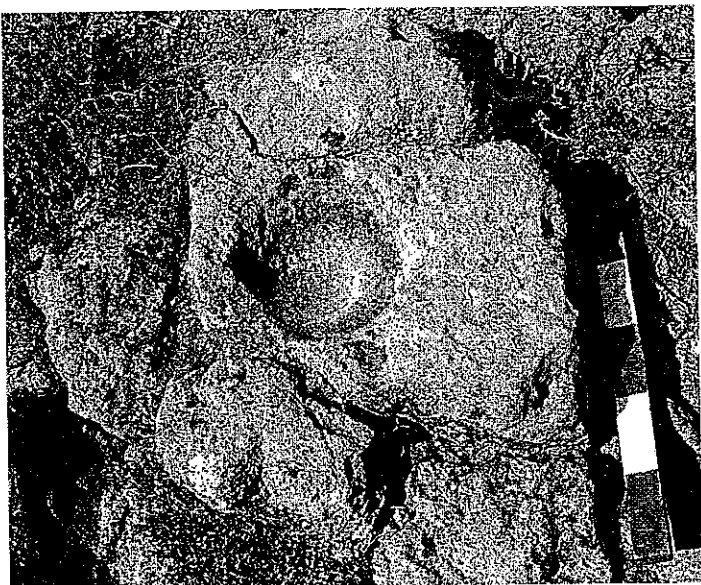


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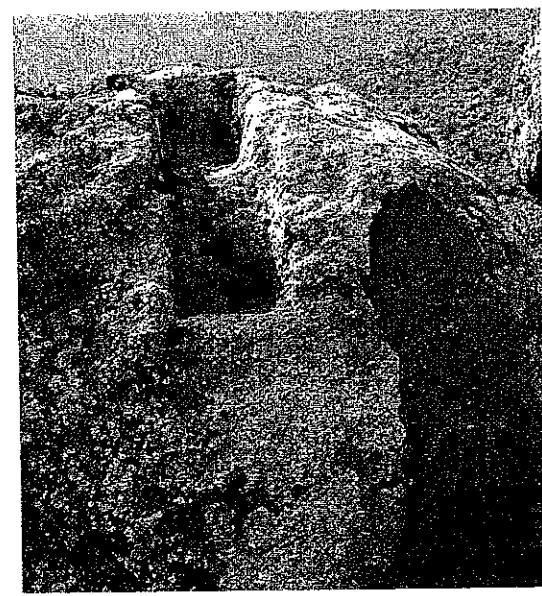
Plate 1 1: The defensive network around Klazomenian territory: Cinderesi (1), Hacıgebeş (2), Yemişliboğaz (3), Yarentepe (4), Sivricetepe (5), Dubatepe (6) – 2: Cinderesi Fort, polygonal wall.



1

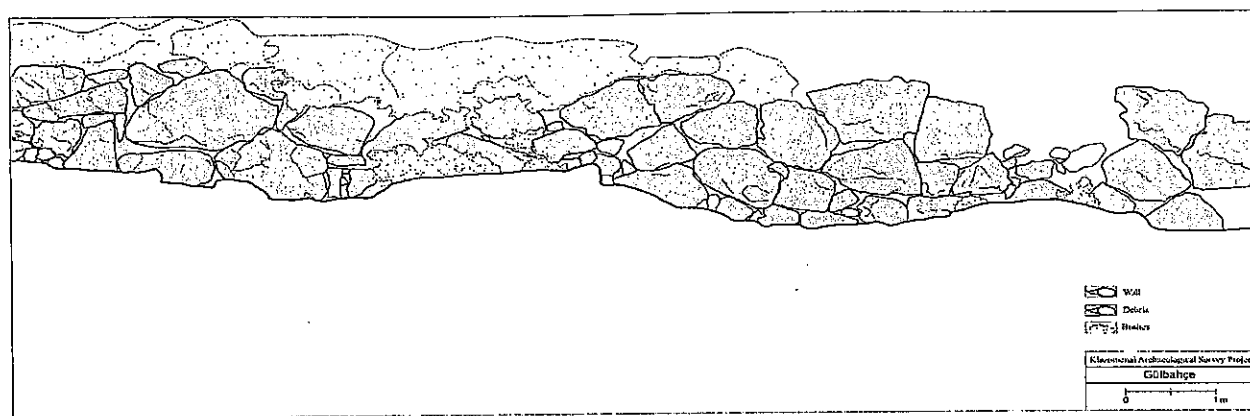


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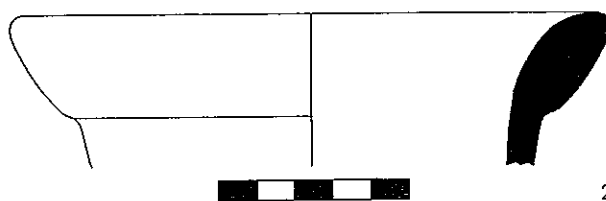


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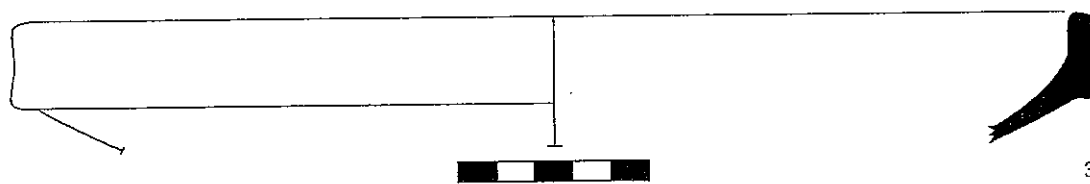
Plate 2 1-3: Cinderesi Fort (1: Topographical plan) – 2-3: Bedrock cavities.



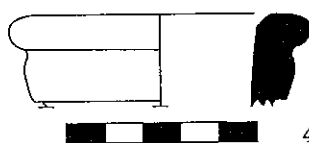
1



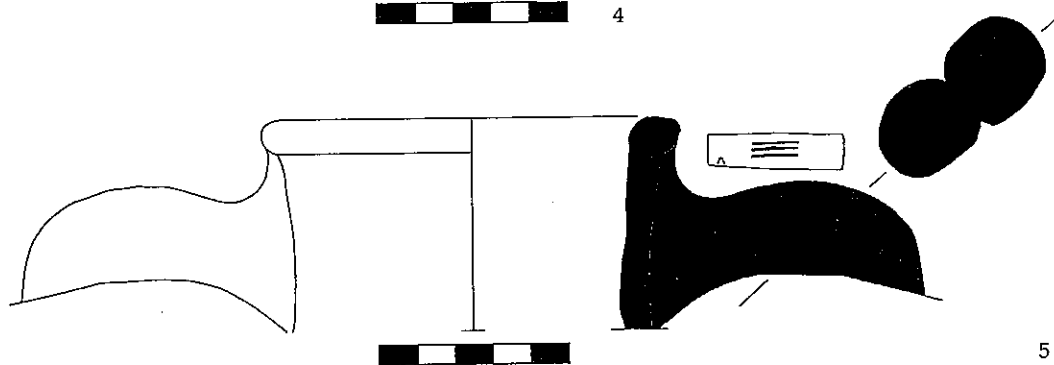
2



3



4



5



6

Plate 3 1: Polygonal wall of Cinderesi Fort— 2-6: Selected diagnostic finds from Cinderesi Fort.